

LEADING ARTICLES—August 20, 1915.

DETECTIVE IN UNION.

MANIPULATION OF BANKS.

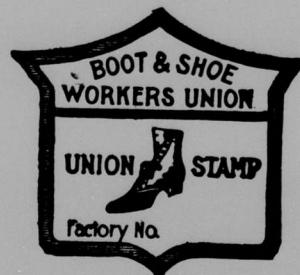
EXTENDS INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

COLORADO'S TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

FRANK P. WALSH COMING.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION  
CALIFORNIA

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## \_DETECTIVE IN UNION

One of the best pieces of work in the history of the organized labor movement which has been accomplished in the bay district for a long time was consummated at the meeting of Carmen's Union, Division 192, specially called for 11 a. m. last Tuesday.

For years we have heard rumor after rumor, and statement after statement, to the effect that our labor organizations were honeycombed with spies and traitors, placed there by employers' associations, detective agencies, etc., for the purpose of securing information of union doings, create dissension in the ranks and retard the work of the organizations whenever possible without directing suspicion to themselves.

Many plans have been laid for the detection of these wolves in sheep's clothing, but it has devolved upon Carmen's Union, Division 192, of Oakland, to land the first of this species of ring-tailed skunks into the limelight and forever banish him from the councils of labor.

On November 3, 1914, there entered the service of the Oakland Traction Company, a man (God save the mark) who was enrolled under the name of Henry Gattel and soon became generally known among the carmen as "Pinkey," due to his ruddy, sandy complexion. On December 2d, one month later, he became a member of Carmen's Union, Division 192. He served as Conductor No. 1310, on the eastern division, and was elected a member of the executive board of the union.

Almost from the moment Gattel entered the service of the company his peculiar actions and efforts to ingratiate himself into favor with leading members of the union created a suspicion in the minds of the wiser and more thoughtful members, which, like Banquo's ghost, would not down. Finally a picked committee decided to watch him closely in an effort to establish his guilt or innocence. While many things occurred to strengthen their suspicion of the man, yet it was impossible to gather any absolute proof until a few days ago, when the original of this letter fell into the hands of the committee:

"San Francisco, Cal., March 13, 1915.

"Mr. Henry Gattel,

"Elmhurst, Calif.

"Dear Sir: Your letter of the 12th inst. to hand, and I note what you have to say regarding your reports of late.

"I have been carefully noting these each day of late, and I must confess that I have not noticed them as being very poor.

"I was sorry to note that some trainmen talked you out of going to the union meeting the last Tuesday morning. This is one thing that I am sure Mr. Harris is always glad to get, any information regarding the union. I wish you would also put in your report anything you hear about the movements of McMorrow. If you can, let me know what towns around this coast he goes to, to organize.

"I understand your position in writing this letter, but you know that every report cannot be full of the very best information. I presume you are reporting everything that is worthy of note that comes to your notice, and if you continue to do so, I am sure this will give satisfaction. You know that we all have our dull periods when things seem to be moving slowly, but the man who stays with it through thick and thin, is the man who wins out in the long run.

"Believe it would be a good idea to call Mr. Harris on the phone once in a while and ask him if he has anything special for you. You could also ask if he desires you to call him say once in a week or two.

"With best wishes, I am, yours very truly,

"WALTER D. FIRTH."

That our readers may more fully appreciate the damaging evidence supplied by this letter, it is necessary to here state that Walter D. Firth, who signs the letter, is manager of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, Claus Spreckels building, San Francisco, a supposedly subsidiary organization of the M., M. and E., or possibly it may be a co-operating concern of the M., M. and E., which will stoop to do things in the interest of capital and greed that even Caulkins of that union-busting aggregation is afraid to tackle for fear some of its deluded members might find out what they really belonged to. Mr. Firth resides at 1168 Treat avenue, San Francisco.

The Mr. Harris referred to by Firth is G. H. Harris, general superintendent of the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railway.

The general inference to be drawn, then, from the letter is that Gattel was a private "snitch" employed by Harris through Firth's company or agency.

By exposing this renegade, Gattel, the carmen have rendered a service to the entire labor movement of this country, and one, which we will venture, will not soon be forgotten. It will awaken a realization in the minds of union men of the dangers besetting their organizations from these internal snakes, and demonstrates the fact that by honest, conscientious work they can be eliminated.

But the greatest lesson it offers to the members of labor organizations is the necessity of being careful who they select for officers. This man Gattel had only been a member of Carmen's Union about eight months. Yet he had so ingratiated himself in good fellowship with the members that he was, on August 3d, elected a delegate to the Central Labor Council against older and better known members, and at the same time was also elected assistant secretary without opposition.—"Tri-City Labor Review."

## MANIPULATION OF BANKS.

By Richard Caverly.

(No. 4.)

As money becomes more scarce, and the offerings increase, the paper of large capitalists, and of the richest merchants and brokers, is often thrown out, and not discounted by the banks.

If the more humble applicant, the merchant or the mechanic, should inquire why his paper could not be discounted, the officers of the bank would mention the names of some of the most wealthy men, whose paper they were obliged to refuse for want of means to discount it. This is called a scarcity in the money market.

Those on the inside are allowed to borrow money at the usual rates, and purchase State bonds, or preferred stocks, at a great discount from their par value.

Capitalists who loaned money when it was abundant, at 6 or 7 per cent per annum, call it in, and invest it in State stocks or bonds, at 10, 15 or 20 per cent discount.

The apparent scarcity of money spreads in every direction throughout the country. The banks in all the cities shorten their discount, and prepare for a possible crisis. Their officers look over their paper, and collect that of the men whom they think least able to pay their notes.

Not that the ability of these men to meet their engagements would be doubtful if money were plenty, and at ordinary rates of interest, but it is not certain that they could maintain their payments during a long pressure. The officers of the bank, therefore, if possible, collect all paper of this description, and from time to time obtain more security upon such as cannot be realized in money. They now lend money upon only such paper as they consider very strong and well secured, and which they think will be paid in full at maturity.

The mechanics and the merchants who have sold their wares or goods to the country are compelled to pay not only 1, 2, 3 or 4 per cent a month upon the money they have borrowed, but the scarcity of money prevents the collection of the debts due by their country customers, and if they have had any of their notes discounted before the pressure, they come back upon them to pay in addition to their other payments. The payment of exorbitant rates of interest for the use of money is sufficient to account for most of our commercial revulsions in the business world.

When a scarcity of money commences in Wall street the offering of paper to be discounted at the banks is greatly increased, sometimes 50, sometimes 100 per cent. The reason is, banks stop discounting long paper and confine their loans to paper having 30, 60 or 90 days to run, in order to maintain their circulation.

All who become rich by speculations in bank, State and other stocks and bonds gain their wealth at the expense of the producing classes, for no increased production is made by the changing market value of these stocks or bonds, sold in the market from day to day, in the stock exchange.

It is clear that when the rate of interest is increased the gain of the speculator is augmented and the money gained will buy a greater quantity of property and labor.

The increased gains of the money lender must be paid by the borrower by the production of their own or of others' labor.

The increased transfer of money as interest from the borrowers to lenders produces no increase of property, nor does the rise or depression of stocks or bonds by speculation add a fraction to the wealth of the nation; yet a few may become rich by their rise, while many will be made poor by their fall. The market value of stocks is governed by the market value of money; if money can be loaned for a higher rate of interest than the stocks are paying dividends, they

will fall below their par value, but if money be loaned at a lower rate than the dividend on well secured stocks, the stocks will rise above their par value.

If money could be supplied at all times, and safely loaned at a uniform rate of interest, all well secured stocks paying like dividends would be uniformly at par, because they bring in precisely the same income as loans of money.

The value of money is the standard by which the market value of stocks is governed, hence if the national government would provide a means of supplying the public with the necessary amount of money at a uniform rate of interest, the State bonds and all other securities would be of uniform value; consequently there would be no inducement to make a sacrifice of one class of securities to invest in another, because no advantage could be gained, and all these speculations in borrowing money at banks at lower, and re-lending it at higher rates of interest, and in the rise and fall of stocks, would at once and forever cease, and that great gambling resort, the stock exchange, would die a natural death.

(Continued next week.)

## WRECKED MERCHANT MARINE.

Vessel owners are themselves responsible for the absence of an American merchant marine, declares President Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union of America.

The shipping interests are blaming the seamen's law for their troubles, and are answered as follows by the seamen's executive:

Starting with the beginning of this government, for 102 years Congress never passed any measure dealing with the merchant marine except upon the request of the American ship owners. For 102 years, up to 1894, ship owners never requested anything that was not given to them, except, perhaps, a sufficiently large subsidy. During that time Congress never passed any law against which the ship owners entered protest. The ship owners' advice left this country without any American ships in the foreign trade and without any native or citizen seamen in any trade. Congress began a couple of years ago to use its own judgment and something like 200 vessels have come under the flag. If Congress continues using its own judgment we will have both ships and seamen.

## A UNION BIT.

A few months ago a conference was held in New York City between representatives of organized labor and the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Company at which an agreement was reached that resulted in placing the union label on the wood-boring tools manufactured by the company.

The principal production of this company is a bit, and fearing that the unionizing of this plant will interfere with their market, non-union concerns are urging dealers not to handle it, thus practically establishing a boycott against the firm.

Those who have used the bit say it is excelled by none, and as it is the only bit on the market bearing the union label it is the duty of union men to give it the preference when making purchases. The name of the bit is the Mephisto, and by consulting the advertisement on page 10 of this paper a list of dealers in San Francisco handling the bit can be seen.

You know much more of good than you practice. You have much less need of gaining fresh knowledge than of putting in practice that which you have already acquired.—Fenelon.

There is never an instant's truce between virtue and vice. Goodness is the only investment that never fails.—Thoreau.

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Home  
when Day's  
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Done*



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**THE HOME BEER**

**EXTENDS INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.**

The writer took occasion last month to comment on the effort that the extension division of our State University at Berkeley under the leadership of Dr. I. W. Howerth, is putting forth to serve the workers throughout the State. Recently our attention has again been particularly called to the extent to which men engaged in the mechanical and electrical trades are finding help through this service, both in classes and by means of correspondence instruction. Classes have been organized in electrical engineering and shop mathematics. These meet regularly at the Underwood building on Market street, San Francisco, once or twice a week.

Instruction in the classes is given in the evenings. One particularly commendable feature is the simple manner in which the teaching is done. It does not require a high school or college education on the part of the students who enroll. There are no "high brows" who lecture down in long-winded phrases to the men who come to learn. Instead, a bright, thoroughly practical young man, who had to earn his education by a stiff course in the school of hard knocks gives definite, useful instruction on practical problems using terms that every man can readily understand. A course in shop arithmetic, for example, deals with fractions, percentage, interest, and works on to the calculation of areas, volumes, weights, gear trains and pulleys, and other practical matters. Text-books are used to some extent, and the hard places are made clear by the instructor. At each meeting problems are assigned for work at home. At the next meeting these are gone over so that the students can make sure that they have everything understood correctly.

Most of the men find more interest in the classes in electrical theory and practice. Here are taken up the simple laws that govern the flow of electric current, how to calculate the size of wire to meet given conditions, how to lay out lighting circuits, what makes electric bells ring and what is most likely to be the matter with them when they refuse to ring, how a motor ought to work, what induction coils do and how and why they do it, and so on. The advanced classes are working with the more complicated laws of alternating currents and taking up, at the same time, the mathematics a man must know to make alternating current computations, including some algebra, trigonometry and logarithms.

It is understood that the work in the technical courses is not of college grade, being intended for men in the trades who are not prepared to enter college. It is, however, university service of a technical nature, put in such shape that men who work in overalls, climb poles and crawl along dark underground conduits every day can use it. It is adapted to preparation and need, being made simple and practical. Higher mathematics are used only where necessary. Other courses are being organized as rapidly as students apply for them. University Extension extends its efforts only where there is a demand. Classes are organized whenever and wherever there are a sufficient number who desire to study, and it is feasible to send an instructor to serve them.

For men for whom class instruction cannot be provided, similar practical courses are supplied by correspondence instruction. The division uses the mails to carry service to the individual man who needs it. In teaching by mail it is necessary to rely to a little greater extent upon the text-books. However, there are many useful, practical books available. Many men only need to be told what books to get and how to use them in order to learn. Lessons are prepared on the basis of useful text-books which the students own. The men enrolled send in their work on problems and answers to questions. Any

difficulties which a man meets in trying to understand the instruction, are written down at the same time he works out the answers to problems given. In letters of reply the instructors straighten out the tangles into which the students have fallen and criticize their work on the assigned problems and questions. This means that the teachers are always in close touch with the men who are trying to learn and that every student can make as rapid progress as his ability and willingness to study permit. Any man can begin at any time. The only requirement is a willingness to try and learn. A man is not held back by slower students in the same class nor is he rushed over important work faster than he is able to cope with it. All the instruction being individual and direct, each man enrolled does all the work of the course, and gets the full benefit of all the teaching.

Besides courses which deal with the content of engineering branches, a number are offered that supplement such instruction. Through the extension division Professors Herman Kower and P. W. Nahl, of the department of drawing, have worked out some useful practical courses in both freehand and mechanical drawing. They have made a special study of the problem of teaching practical things by mail to men engaged in actual work. Their courses in drawing have proved a great success. Also, a number of courses are offered in those branches of higher mathematics which apply to mechanical pursuits. The man whose education had to be neglected in youth while some of his more fortunate fellows were being provided the ways and means of obtaining a thorough schooling, and who is ambitious to use to a good advantage any leisure time he may have, can certainly invest some time and a little money to a great advantage through University Extension service. Should he not desire technical instruction, there are extension courses in English, Spanish, French, Italian, history, science, accounting and bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, politics and government, economics, advertising, philosophy, as well as practical household economics for his wife.

The work is rapidly expanding. New courses are frequently being added. The fees charged are merely nominal, and cover only a small part of the necessary expense of giving the instruction. They average far less than one-fifth that charged by commercial correspondence schools.

That the people are interested is proved by the fact that already some 13,000 requests for instruction in hundreds of subjects, have been received by the Bureau of Correspondence instruction alone. Men and women who desire to profit by the service rendered will do well to make known their wants by letter or postcard addressed to the University Extension Division of the State University at Berkeley.

**BOSSES BACK DOWN.**

From Danbury, Conn., comes the news that the Manufacturers' Association, which had threatened to order a lockout in the hat factories unless the Hat Finishers' Association reinstated Michael E. Sullivan, a foreman in the hat factory of John W. Green & Sons (Inc.), has backed down.

Sullivan was fined by the union for having discharged workmen in his department without just cause, but, refusing to pay the fine, was suspended. The employers' association took up Sullivan's case, especially as he would not be permitted to work in the factory unless he paid the fine.

To avert the lockout Sullivan paid the fine, declaring that rather than have the employers close the factories he would "withdraw from his position and pay the fine under protest." Sullivan was called to a meeting of the employers before he decided to pay the penalty imposed by the union.

When men are rightly occupied their amusement grows out of their work, as the color petals out of the fruitful flower.—Ruskin.



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Derby Hats  
Included



\$1.50 is our special price on new black derby hats. All of the late styles are to be found in the lot.

**COLORADO'S TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.**  
By Rev. Peter E. Dietz.

In the last campaign John D. Rockefeller, one of the leading retail liquor dealers of the United States, came out for the prohibition cause in Colorado. Up until 1907, according to the letter of Mr. Bowers, they openly ran saloons in conjunction with Jeff Farr, the sheriff of Shurfaro county. Today the operation of saloons is carried on in another way. They take a building costing one thousand dollars, built up on a piece of coal land without value. The fair and honest return for the investment would be fifty dollars per year. They put a man in the building, get him a saloon license and charge him fifteen hundred dollars a year as rental, so that when John D. Rockefeller Jr. goes upon the witness stand and is asked if he is a saloonkeeper, he can say no. To illustrate, he can say, as he did in illustration, that he would have no more right to question anything that was done on that property than any other private citizen. But in a town of five hundred men and perhaps fifteen hundred people, the man that makes a profit of fifteen hundred dollars from that saloon is the saloonkeeper and the man that runs it is his bartender.

At the last State election the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company pretended to become greatly interested in the cause of prohibition. One George A. Carlson ran as the prohibition candidate upon a "law and order" platform. He is the moving hand that brought about the conviction of Mr. Lawson. Mr. Bowers testified that at the last election, in the face of this letter, that his company no longer interfered in elections; that they had turned one hundred and fifty men out of the office of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, in Colorado, to work for Carlson, a Republican, for governor, and Farrar, a Democrat, for attorney-general, who is now leading in the prosecution of John R. Lawson. Mr. Bowers said: "Let me explain. This was on an election day and we were out on the campaign and had the fight on; hard work and labor and all that sort of thing, and the coal operators, and not only the coal operators but every other company interested in the cause of prohibition, turned out their office men. By the way, I had nothing to do with turning out those one hundred and fifty men."

I will read from the stenographic report of the Commission on Industrial Relations:

The Chairman—Q. Did you not use the prohibition sentiment and use everything in the State to get the support for what you called the Law and Order platform, so that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the others would have their aid in the ruthless prosecution of strikers and of the union officers, and the relentless policy of suppressing these men?

Mr. Bowers—A. That was all interlocking and locked in.

Mr. Farrar, then attorney-general, was examined before our commission and in response to questions stated that he had investigated the political situation in southern Colorado in 1913, and that they had a well-oiled and powerful political machine, along the line of Tammany Hall, and in a smaller way, just as potent and effective. That he could not tell which was the cause and which was the effect, the machine policies of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, but that they were interlocked and that they worked together.

Jesse G. Northcutt in 1912 made a speech in Lamar, Col., in which he showed how the whole State was politically controlled by the coal companies; that instead of having popular government in Colorado, the mine foremen and superintendents picked out the delegates and sent them to Denver and they went into the room and told what the mine companies wanted, not what the people of Colorado desired, and the dictation of the companies controlled.

I might go further and bring it down to the last syllable of testimony at Washington; that of G. S. Gaddes, who was at the head of the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, a minister of the gospel, who was on the scene during all of this trouble, and who stated that in the local elections he saw them call the delegates in to get the instructions as to how they should vote. And if further proof were indeed required, I would point to the record in these mines, where there was a toll on human life by accidents such as never existed in the history of this industry before, or in the history of the coal industry of the world, that for twenty-three years no crippled miner ever received a verdict in the courts of Southern Colorado nor did the widow of a dead miner during the same period ever recover for his death. That is based on the actual court records presented to the Commission on Industrial Relations.

In ninety consecutive cases every mine worker killed in a mining accident was found by the coroner's jury to have come to his death by his own negligence.

Now, I will quote freely from the letters, the machinery for the production of which was placed in operation by John R. Lawson. They cut a great figure not only in this contest in Colorado, but as propaganda for better industrial conditions every place in America and upon the earth, the famous Christmas letter of good cheer to the officials of Colorado from John D. Rockefeller Sr., through the pen of his son. They had just been informed that non-union miners were being brought in from the east and south—from the south, of course, were the negro miners that were brought in to take the places of those men displaced by the strike in Colorado—and the response came cheerful and warm. On December 26th, the day after Christmas, this son of his father wrote that the letter was received and that he was glad to see that conditions were improving in Colorado; that his father said that he had watched with great interest all the happening in Colorado and he expressed unusual satisfaction over the way things were going.

Now, what had happened up to that time? Nine thousand of his faithful employees had earned for him, in the comparatively few years that he controlled that company, nine millions of dollars. Mark you, John D. Rockefeller Sr. had never been there in his life and his son had been there but once. In addition to this, there was added to the value of his property, according to the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller, twenty millions of dollars, which might be called unearned increment, the Rockefeller share of which would be something like nine millions of dollars. These workers who had therefore earned for him approximately eighteen millions of dollars were in tents in the cold canyons of Colorado, where I visited with them, their wives and their children, while we were holding our hearing in the city of Denver. Jeff Fair, prior to that Christmas day, had armed a band of four hundred men with firearms and explosives and turned them loose among the peaceful citizenry of the State of Colorado. He said before our commission that he didn't know these men. For all he knew, they might be red-handed murderers. Prior to the writing of the letter, Mr. Lippit had been assassinated upon the streets of Denver, and Lee, whom they claimed to be their faithful servant and the protector of their property, had been shot from his horse while performing his duty.

A child had been shot nine times through the legs, and a man killed, in the firing upon tent colonies in the coal field; yet this man, whose son had testified that he, John D. Rockefeller Sr., knew nothing of the situation in Colorado, that he was a retired investor who was paying no

attention to business whatever, we find was shown to have had the absolute knowledge of everything that happened in Colorado and expressed unusual satisfaction to his employees on the ground.

We proceed a little toward the setting of the scenes for the day that Lawson was tried. The Rockefellers, flushed with what they believe to be their successes in Colorado, are now proceeding to wipe out union labor everywhere. This is a strong statement, but I take it from the letter of Lamont M. Bowers, that "the time is arrived to do that. Let us enlist in the cause and go forward to the campaign for the open shop in 1916, and beyond." Now, I have heard many doctrinaires, professors of political economy and social economists discuss the meaning of the term "open shop," but it has a definite and concrete meaning in the State of Colorado. It means that if you are a union man you are told to go up the canyon and if you don't go you are hit over the head by a gun. So there can be no doubt what the campaign for an open shop means when written by Lamont M. Bowers to John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Mr. Rockefeller refers to the situation in Colorado, over his own signature, as the campaign in Colorado, as distinguished from the Educational Union Campaign. Before that letter was produced, I asked Mr. Rockefeller if he was carrying on a union educational campaign. He answered in the negative. I read the letter signed John D. Rockefeller Jr., addressed to Fay Lee, and asked him if he still said there was no Union Educational Campaign, and he answered "Yes, I do." "How do you account for this letter?" I said. He said, "I have nothing further to say."

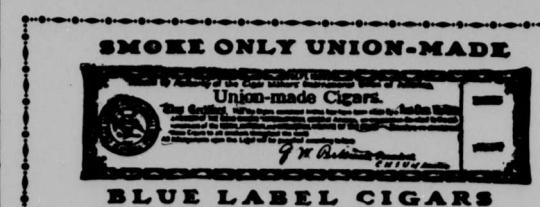
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## THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

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Ye Brothers of the Hemispheres! Ye Brothers of the Isles!

Ye radiant men and women who have crowned the world with smiles!

You touch the keys of sorrow with a gentle, kindly grace,

And perpetuate the glories of our God-made human race.

Long, long before the light was made—the sun, the moon, and stars,

And long before the firmament arose on azure bars,

With earth below and heaven above, the God was always there,

Eternal in his mightiness; in Spirit everywhere—The sages told the story, with grave and reverent looks,

And spoke it down the ages till you printed it in books.

You tell of the Redeemer and the Crucifixion's gloom,

The glorious Resurrection of the Saviour from the tomb;

You tell about the mysteries, the miracles, and praise

Of prophets, saints, and martyrs in the early Christian days.

You are the Grand Recorders, have heard each distant call,

And handed down the Bible, the greatest book of all.

You've gathered all tradition, all legendary lore, And out from Slavery's darkness you have led through Freedom's door;

The darkness was of tyranny—proud Domination's hand—

Which Franklin, Greeley, Henry George denounced in every land.

From seaboard, o'er the prairie, and on through mountain pass—

By farm, and church, and schoolhouse, and through the wild morass—

You toiled with type and presses to the virginal frontiers,

And ever were the vanguard of the sturdy pioneers.

O tell me not, ye scholars, men of science, art and song—

O tell me not the laurel wreaths to you alone belong.

Your science, art, and minstrelsy were wanderers on the earth

Until the Art Preservative made manifest their worth.

Ye Brothers of the Hemispheres! Ye Brothers of the Isles!

Ye radiant men and women who have crowned the world with smiles!

You well may feel triumphant in achievements of your art;

There is no calling on the earth that plays a nobler part.

—J. J. GALVIN, former President San Francisco Typographical Union.

Although we may be unable fully to realize the ideal, yet woe be to us if we have no ideal to realize.—Whately.

Knowledge of words is not an elegant accomplishment only . . . but a positive necessity of the civilized and cultivated man.—Mathews.

## LET MEN LIVE!

By Edmund R. Brumbaugh.

Press reports inform us that Thomas A. Edison, the greatest living inventive genius, has been engaged by the Navy Department to devise new and more deadly instruments of destruction. Following close upon this is another and even graver announcement—that substantial increases are to be made in the army and all military equipment. No doubt a great many know nothing of either event. Probably few who do see anything therein to cause concern. Certain it is, however, that scarcely a protest has been made, and from many quarters has come most hearty applause. It all goes to show that, while making a great pretense of being for peace, and though we have scored severely the nations of Europe for indulging in war, we, the American people, are not free from their error, but are blindly, boastfully, treading the very same path over which the warring countries have rushed to their present fearful sacrifice of life and treasure.

Who can dispute it? And if there be those who can, how can they profess to possess regard for truth or to be intelligent? When genius is prostituted to the purposes of war, than which no baser purposes exist; when tens of thousands of strong young men are to be taken from home and friends and the pursuits of peace and led to die on the battlefields or herded into barracks, prepared to meet such death; when an insidious, widespread propaganda of war-making patriotism is well under way, with editors and teachers and preachers giving it strong support—when this is the case, is not some foreboding justified? Is it the part of prudence to sit with folded hands and ascribe an eternity to peace, while "those who have caught the rabies from the dogs of war" persist in trying to produce an epidemic of the same disease?

The death of my father not long ago has made me feel more deeply than ever the preciousness and sacredness of human life. In spite of its sorrows and trials, words are too weak to express its wondrous charm, and the wealth of worlds were inadequate return for the gloom and the heartache that attend its passing. "Let Men Live!" Let this be our slogan. Let men live—and live as men should live. Life must be preserved as long as possible, be lifted up, made joyous and free. It will be. Mercy and justice demand it, and an enlightened, useful manhood and womanhood will bring it to pass. Life is worth living now with all of its needless woes. What will it be when a just social system has come to bless mankind?

It is hard to say and indeed it is a question if one should try. Prophecy is a thankless, hopeless task. It only invites the jeers and sneers of little, visionless souls, and even we who are looking far forward can catch but a glimpse of the glory that is to be. The rational, socially righteous man not only dreams, but he strives to make his dreams come true. He cannot be content with a counterfeit civilization. His wrath is aroused by a system that produces war or shackles life to a ceaseless struggle for animal necessities. The man of today who is making history, promoting progress, advancing the world, is a walking protest against anything or anybody that, suddenly or by degrees, destroys human life, defeating its purpose and denying its value.

It does not matter how many books you have. What does matter is what those books are.—Seneca.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

Prompt to move, but firm to wait—  
Knowing things rashly sought are rarely found.  
—Wordsworth.

The first editorial in the August "American Federationist" is one that should be read by every trade unionist. It relates a little history and points out the lesson gained therefrom.

With the last issue "The Bakers' Journal" celebrated its thirtieth birthday by appearing in new form. We wish the "Journal" and the organization even greater success than they have enjoyed during the last three decades.

Demand the union label on the things you buy and shun the merchant who tells you he can not get it, or that the goods are inferior. He is looking out for himself and the lesson may convince him that his interests lie in handling union label goods. There is no better way of promoting the welfare of the workers.

The tremendous noise being made by the interests against the seaman's law may act as a boomerang in the shape of government ownership of the merchant marine. They hope by their noise to either kill the new law or gain ship subsidies, but the people are familiar with their ways and will doubtless balk them.

The Friends of Peace, a society composed of organizations opposed to America's entry into the war, is to hold a national peace convention in Chicago commencing on September 4th and culminating in a grand peace demonstration on Labor Day. All organizations in favor of peace are requested to send delegates, blanks for credentials being available at 150 Nassau street, New York.

The labor organization that has never encountered trying obstacles and met with disappointing reverses can amount to but little. It seems to be the nature of man to place but little value upon things acquired without struggle, and in this particular the trade unionist is bound by the rule. The unions grow and thrive upon opposition, and it is well they have antagonists, for otherwise they would slumber themselves to death and leave the workers the helpless prey of the balance of society. There is not a powerful organization in the labor movement today that has not gone through discouraging trials and tribulations. It is a law of life.

## Frank P. Walsh Coming

San Francisco trade unionists are fortunate in securing as the orator of the day for the celebration of Labor Day this year the most-talked-of man in America, Frank P. Walsh, the able and fearless chairman of the United States Industrial Relations Commission.

When Mr. Walsh took up the work of the Commission the predatory interests were resting easy and feeling sure they would be able to pull the wool over the eyes of this commission just as they had with other investigating bodies, but they reckoned without any great knowledge of the man with whom they were to deal, and he soon convinced them the commission meant business and that it would bring about the exact facts, whether pleasant or otherwise.

Frank P. Walsh is no respecter of persons. He is conceded to be one of the ablest lawyers of the great Middle West, and is one of the most indefatigable students. As a cross-examiner he has ever been a terror, and public service corporation officials and crafty politicians in his own State have little use for him. He has been for the under dog, without a retaining fee or even prospect of financial reward. He knows from everyday contact with the man who toils that the industrial conditions in this country are very, very far from what they should be. His sincerity in his work has not been questioned by any one, not even by his enemies. The latter hunted up his record and found he was one of the few men, born in the lowly walks of life, who fought his way to the top and refused to forget the struggles of his boyhood and the bitter lessons which poverty taught him. The people of Kansas City and of Missouri who know him best say that he has as warm a heart as ever beat in the breast of man, that his love for justice has been the guiding or impelling motive of his career, and as for courage he is absolutely fearless and ever willing to accept the responsibility for his words and his deeds. As a member of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations he brought out the facts as he understood they existed. All witnesses looked alike to him. He didn't recognize their money value or the millions of dollars each controlled. He was not appointed to head a whitewashing expedition, but to get under the epidermis of things industrially and bring out the exact facts. Big Business learned that facts are ugly things sometimes, and that they get men into trouble. It was the truth that hurt them. Facts even get big newspapers into trouble. Knowing from bitter experience, and sympathizing with those who cause the cash registers in their counting-rooms to ring, those big newspapers took up the cudgel in defense of their meal ticket—Big Business—and resented with all the editorial power at their command Mr. Walsh in getting after the fleshpots—the material things in life—that great wealth alone stands for.

When it was found that editorial noise and clamorings were of no avail, a man representing the interests in Washington deputized himself to go to President Wilson in person with a protest and a request to order Chairman Walsh's exposes halted. The quietus he received was tense enough for a deaf man to hear a person change his mind. Greed and avaricious exposes went on to the end.

In his capacity as chairman of the commission he has been a force during its eighteen months' investigations of industrial conditions in this country. He insisted upon the holding of public hearings, through which the facts gathered by the commission could be shared with the general public, and gave most of his time to conducting these hearings. In these he saw a great opportunity to make public every phase of the struggle of the workers against the great interests of predatory wealth. Perhaps it may be true, as charged, that some of the witnesses were questioned with a stuffed club, to jar their memories or bring out lapses of memory; to others he may have caused "considerable annoyance" in questions put to them, but he did the work assigned to him.

As the work of the commission is now closed and its final report submitted, Mr. Walsh can speak on Labor Day without the handicap of his official position.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Rainbow chasers add little to the progress of the labor movement, more frequently hindering the steady advancement gained through following sensible policies. But, perhaps, even these people contribute something toward the happiness of life. They amuse the clear-minded thinkers.

"Add to the laborer's wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day," General Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army is quoted as saying, "and you will lengthen the average American's thread of life by 13 years at least." The records of the Typographical Union show that shorter hours and sanitary working conditions add to the length of life. The work of the trade unions truly is of inestimable value to the human race as a whole.

Because of the number of conventions being held here this year San Francisco has acquired a shock muffler. And she needs it. One sensational statement follows another in rapid succession. Now comes Professor McCurdy of Yale and gives us Adams' real name. His name is Pithecanthropus, and he was lording it over creation about the time of the lower Pleistocene age. Some scientists believe he was merely the precursor of man, a creature which had won for itself the erect posture but whose brain was still too primitive to be called the brain of a man.

Even some of our staid and unregenerated California editors are beginning to see the light almost as quickly as the rank and file of organized labor. In an editorial, "Eight-Hour Day in the East," the editor of the Sacramento "Union" is speculating upon the prospects of the adoption of a general eight-hour workday as the result of the great production of war supplies in the East. In the past, California manufacturers were wont to point to the shorter workday in the West as one of their biggest handicaps in competing with Eastern manufacturers. While we disagree on that point, we rejoice to find this much sympathy with the move for a shorter workday, for he says: "This change will not give us manufacturing, but it will enable our manufacturers to compete on more favorable terms than heretofore. And with the other advantages we have in climate this equalization is most important."

How to feed babies, how to feed children, how to feed grownup people—such is the subject of a new free correspondence course in "Adult and Child Nutrition" just announced by the University of California. The course was prepared by Agnes Fay Morgan, assistant professor of nutrition, in the college of agriculture, and is open to anybody, without cost. The world is full of foolish and harmful fads and fancies regarding what to eat and what not to eat. The object of the University in establishing this new course is to give people opportunity to learn authoritatively the plain, common sense about what to eat, and why. The course will explain the composition and properties of common foods, their relation to each other, their value in the body as producers of body heat, and their power to do work; how the wear and tear of daily living, and the growth of children, call for building material to replace and construct body tissue, and how family dietaries should be planned in order that it may be certain a well-balanced variety is being provided and all the real bodily needs being met. That it should be enjoyable is not the least important of the marks of a sensibly-planned family dietary.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Have you seen a fellow around here with a wooden leg by the name of Murphy?"

"What's the name of his other leg?"—"Christian Register."

Knicker—The optimist sees the doughnut.

Bocker—And the pessimist sees the doctor.—New York "Sun."

"Are you unmarried?" inquired the census man.

"Oh, dear, no," said the little lady, blushing; "I've never even been married."

The lady who thinks the atrocities of war are just too horrible for anything will soon go away for the summer and leave the cat with a jar of condensed milk and no can-opener.—Washington "Times."

Jones—I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown."

Mrs. Brown—No; he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to.—Houston "Chronicle."

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."—"Christian Register."

New stories of the late Civil War are always interesting. Here is one, found in an old journal of a Southern family:

Among the officers in charge in Houston during the late war was General Griffin.

A freed man, Pomp, was one day conversing with the General, when he spied his former young master, whom he had not seen since the commencement of hostilities. Pomp ran to him and exclaimed: "God bless you, Mars Charles. I's mighty glad to see yer! How is de ole missis an' Mars John?"

After Pomp had finished his demonstration of joy the General said: "Pomp, you need not call him 'master,' now; you are just as good as he is."

"What!" said Pomp, "me jus' as good as Mars Charles? No, sah, General Griffin. I may be jus' as good as you is, but I ain't so good as Mars Charles—no, sah!"

Mr. Brown had just thrust his feet beneath his desk and comfortably settled himself for a long afternoon's work when the office door opened and a woman canvasser entered with a satchel slung from her shoulder.

"An agent!" groaned Mr. Brown, as she advanced to his side.

"Good afternoon, sir," said she politely. "Have you any objection to a lady blacking your shoes for you?"

"Indeed I have!" responded Mr. Brown, emphatically.

"Oh, you musn't mind a little thing like that," said she, reassuringly. "It's just a matter of business. I'm introducing a new kind of shoe polish and I can't sell any unless I demonstrate to you what it is, and I'll black your shoes in a moment."

"I can not permit it, madam," asserted Mr. Brown. "On no account will I permit you to do such a thing."

"I know a great many gentlemen do object to letting a lady do such work, and a great credit it is to their gallantry," said the lady sales agent.

"Oh, I don't mind that," asserted Mr. Brown, interrupting her.

"Why, what is your objection, then?"

"Mine are tan shoes."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## FROM "THE WAGE SLAVES."

From forge and farm and mine and bench,

Deck, altar, outpost lone—

Mill, school, battalion, counter, trench,

Rail, senate, sheepfold, throne—

Creation's cry goes up on high

From age to cheated age:

"Send us the men who do the work

For which they draw the wage."

\* \* \* \* \*

When through the Gates of Stress and Strain

Comes forth the vast Event—

The simple, sheer, sufficing, sane

Result of labor spent—

They that have wrought the end unthought

Be neither saint nor sage,

But men who merely did the work

For which they draw the wage.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wherefore to these the Fates shall bend

(And all old idle things—)

Wherefore on these shall Power attend

Beyond the grasp of kings.

Each in his place, by right, not grace,

Shall rule his heritage—

The men who simply do the work

For which they draw the wage.

\* \* \* \* \*

Not such as scorn the loitering street,

Or waste, to earn its praise,

Their noon tide's unreturning heat

About their morning ways:

But such as dower each mortgaged hour

Alike with clean courage—

Even the men who do the work

For which they draw the wage—

—Rudyard Kipling.

If there be a smile on our lips, those around us will smile.—Maeterlinck.

## LOSS.

By George Matthew Adams.

A man's loss is about his best profit gauge. Growth in nature and in the processes of character is but a succession of losses. The seed is buried and loses its form but the flower and tree come. Youth is merged into the man.

Your life is measured by what you lose.

Examples of gain from loss dot history. Stevenson lost his health, but he gained a marvelous patience and clearness of thought and produced master-pieces that will live as long as language lives. Mark Twain and Dickens both produced their greatest works after large, unfortunate losses. Lord Nelson was partially disabled in body when he entered his forces against those of Napoleon.

Your life is measured by what you lose.

Most of the successful men in this world have gone through a series of losses. Each loss was a step on which they walked to a higher, sounder level. The weakest, most foolish of all people are those who fear to lose. Loss is the chisel that cuts character. Burn this little line into your memory.

Your life is measured by what you lose.

For every loss, remember there is always something better to take its place. So when you lose expect the gain—for it will come many times from a direction you least expect—face your losses with calmness forgetting not for a moment that the process through which loss goes is the great law of growth.

## American Federation Newsletter

### Needle Workers Uniting.

Women workers on white goods in Newark, N. J., are joining the local affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union because of low wages and poor working conditions. A system of fines in many of the factories has driven wages to a point where existence is impossible and the organizing campaign now on will offset the plan of New York employers who have moved across the river into New Jersey to escape, what they term, "interference by the union."

### A Problem in Arithmetic.

The Racine "Daily Call" presents this problem in simple arithmetic: "The steamer Eastland was certified to carry 2000 passengers, with safety assured for all. Some one permitted this figure to be increased to 2500. Too many passengers on board, it is charged, made the boat tip over. Twelve hundred persons were drowned, according to conservative estimate. At 75 cents per passenger, the extra 500 tickets netted the steamship company \$375. Twelve hundred lives lost for \$375, fixes the value of one human life at thirty-one and one-fourth cents."

### "Theoretical" Wages.

"Theoretical" wages is the latest in this age of efficiency and invention of new terms. Superintendent Lauren, of the Wright Wire Company, explained the new system to the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation while that board was adjusting differences between the company and its striking employees. Lauren told the conciliators that when he took charge of the plant there were different wage schedules. These had now been supplanted by a piece-work and bonus system, which would permit the workers to earn—theoretically—from \$15 or \$25 to \$30 a week. The superintendent acknowledged conditions might arise whereby workers might not make "from \$15 or \$25 to \$30 a week." In other words, there is a difference between theoretical wages and the actual cash.

### To Present New Demands.

The vigorous organizing campaign of garment workers in Cleveland has strengthened the lines of these workers and the following demands will now be presented to employers: Minimum wage of \$25 a week for cutters who now get from \$16 to \$22. Minimum wage for finishing pressers of \$24 a week. They now get from \$16 to \$18. Sample makers' minimum wage of \$26 a week. They now average \$24. Minimum wage of \$9 a week for girls employed in the trade. Some of them now are paid \$5 and \$6 a week. A price committee to adjust prices for work in shops where piecework is done; nine legal holidays a year; no overtime on Saturday; double time for overtime through the week and an arbitration committee to settle disputes between the workers and their employers.

### Working Hours for Women.

Representatives of the State Commission on Labor and Industry were in Pittsburgh last week and heard testimony on the proposition to give women employees of hotels, restaurants and hospitals two half days of each week off duty rather than one whole day each week. Proprietors of the smaller hotels argued in behalf of two half days a week while the managers of the larger hotels wanted the law fixed so that each woman employee might have 24 hours continuously away from duty. This latter contention was supported by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

### Need Not Take Risk.

Justice Kalisch of the New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled that a human being is not compelled to take a risk of death, however slight, in order that the money obligations created by law in a workman's favor may be minimized. This decision was made in the case of a worker who was injured while in the employ of a railroad. A serious case of hernia developed and in the suit for damages the worker was only allowed partial compensation by the lower court, which sustained the company in its claim that an operation would cure the worker in six months. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the railroad attorney again quoted medical reports to show that out of 23,000 operations for hernia only 48 have proved fatal. Justice Kalisch dissented from the views of the lower court and rejected the company's position.

### Released on Bail.

Secretary-Treasurer Sigman and seven other officers and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have been in jail in New York for the past three months on various charges, have been released on bail. At the time of their arrest the public press printed lurid accounts of the incident. Now, Supreme Court Justice Ford, in admitting them to bail, says: "The evidence against them, as shown by the minutes of the grand jury which held the defendants, is, to say the least, inconclusive as to all, and of questionable probative force as to most." The workers charge that the arrests were part of the manufacturers' plan to destroy their union, and show that the employers abrogated an agreement with the union at the time the men were arrested. At a mass meeting held in New York City June 12th, 50,000 garment workers protested against these actions of the employers, which were referred to by President Gompers, in his speech, as follows: "I don't know the reason behind the breaking of the protocol. Is it that the manufacturers believed the union would be crushed? Did they join the movement to take the lives and liberties of the Cloak Makers' Union? If it be their purpose to help take the lives and liberties of the men we believe to be innocent, they will be defeated. The killing of the men at Ludlow brings a suspicion that that is what they want to do here."

### Expose Fake Benevolence.

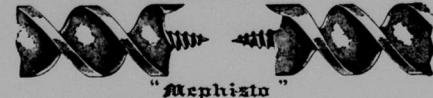
So-called "welfare work" is handled in the following vigorous manner by the "United Mine Workers' Journal": "Large employers of labor, who, in the language of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 'preserve the liberty of their employees' by persecuting such of them who dare to show an inclination to place himself and his fellow workers in position to demand just treatment, through organization, are ever long on what they are pleased to call 'benevolence,' as a substitute for just treatment. We have heard of their sick and accident funds, which prove on examination to be supported by the employees themselves, with a margin left for the company or their favored employees who manage such fund; also, we find, that in order that they may receive the benefits provided by the fund they have subscribed to, it is generally demanded of them that they give the company a clearance of responsibility for the cause of the disablement. Their free (?) hospitals are generally a graft on the envelope of the employee. Their cheap lunch rooms another source of revenue to which the unfortunates who work in their factories are forced to subscribe. Their doctors are assured pay from the envelopes, and give indifferent attention. And then, they have their annual excursions! It is while enjoying this munificence of the employers that they are expected to show to the outside world how happy they are in their service; to sing in unison 'Let us keep our proper stations; Bless the squire and his relations,' while the wicked agitator for unionism stands aloof, and impotent."

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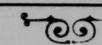
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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**Musicians' Mutual Protective Union****GREAT DAY FOR MUSICIANS.**

Monday, September 27, 1915, has been fixed upon, subject to the approval of the Fair commissioners, as Musicians' Day at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The celebration will be opened with a great downtown parade, at the conclusion of which, beginning at 2:30 and continuing until 3:45, a monster band concert will be offered on the Fair grounds, and at 5 p.m. a symphony concert will be played. There will be special fireworks in the evening, and a reception and ball, opening at 9 p.m. will bring the big day to a close.

The board has voted \$500 to the committee on arrangements, the money to be applied to preliminary expenses, and available only as needed.

If your committee's plans are realized this event will be the greatest affair ever held by this organization. It is by no means a local ceremonial, but it is proposed to make it international in character.

The committee follows: J. H. Meyer, chairman; Phil Sapiro, George W. Lerond, Harry Menke, Clarence H. King, William H. Koch and A. J. Giacomini, secretary.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum will have as its chief novel feature next week Thomas Egan, Ireland's famous tenor, who will make his vaudeville debut in this city, and will sing the most delightful and popular ballads of the Emerald Isle. Of the four great tenors who are known internationally in concert as well as in opera, Italy claims Caruso and Bonci, and Ireland John McCormack and Thomas Egan. J. C. Nugent, vaudeville's foremost author-comedian, will appear in his own original oddity, "The Squarer," which is another of those one-act comedies written and acted by himself with great success. He will be assisted by Miss Jule York, a clever and vivacious comedienne. Han Ping Chien, a famous Chinese magician, will present his famous "Pekin Mysteries," which are an assortment of novel, original, sensational and perplexing illusions. Rex's Comedy Circus, which includes beautiful performing ponies and cats, also the greatest bucking mule in the world, is one of the greatest laugh-producing acts in vaudeville. The name of the mule is "Dynamite," and \$25 will be paid to any one who can remain on his back a minute. The same sum is offered to anyone who can stay on the revolving table for the same space of time. Rex's animals manage this latter feat without any trouble. Jack Allman and Sam Dody; Mindell Kingston and George Ebner; Grace Carlisle and Jules Romer will also contribute to this bill. It will be the last week of Miss Joan Sawyer, the peerless queen of the dance, assisted by George R. Harcourt.

**TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE.**

The strike of 1,500 transfer company teamsters and chauffeurs, which began in St. Louis last Friday, was settled Sunday night. The men were granted a general wage increase of 50 cents a week, a reduction of about one hour in the working day and better working conditions. The wage increases, according to the team owners, will aggregate \$60,000 a year, whereas the original demands of the men called for increases totaling \$160,000. The strikers returned to work Monday. The settlement was brought about by Father Timothy Dempsey, a Catholic priest, who induced leaders of both sides to agree to a joint meeting. All night the two sides wrangled, but failed to reach an agreement until after a personal appeal by Father Dempsey.

**PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' CONVENTION.**

The sixteenth annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union convened in the Court of Abundance at the Exposition grounds on Monday. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Johnson, Mayor Rolph and Andrew J. Gallagher. Matthew Woll, president of the organization, responded. H. N. Kellogg, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, addressed the convention during the session on Tuesday, and told the delegates that the European war was responsible for greatly curtailing the profits of the American publishers during the past year.

The officers' reports demonstrate the organization is in splendid condition and that non-union photo-engraving establishments are very scarce throughout the North American continent.

The most serious question being dealt with by the convention is that of unemployment, the organization having spent during the past year \$50,000 in caring for members unable to secure employment, New York and Chicago being the principal centers of the trouble.

The convention also instructed its officers to investigate the charge that a combination exists among those controlling the output of copper and zinc and that this combination has taken advantage of the war to raise prices.

On Wednesday the entertainment committee of the local union took the delegates and visitors to Mount Tamalpais, where refreshments were served and a thoroughly enjoyable time had.

**INVESTIGATION ASKED.**

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement last Tuesday expressing the opinion that a diligent inquiry should be made of charges published by the New York "World" that German agents in the United States, with the approval of high officials of the German Government, have been fomenting trouble in plants making war supplies for the allies. He said:

"I have read the expose in the New York 'World' of Sunday and Monday, and while I am interested in the first installment, I am particularly interested in the second, because it deals with the situation to which it was necessary for me to refer a few weeks ago. If the inquiry were directed to what I pointed out—that is, in so far as the efforts to corruptly induce labor men to call strikes among longshoremen and seamen—it would be fruitful of results.

"For several months, at times, I could scarcely avoid having people try to come in contact with me upon the scheme to call strikes which would affect the situation regarding the handling of products intended for European countries. In my opinion a diligent inquiry should be made into this entire matter, without regard of any sympathy for the one or the other side of the nations involved in the war. Had it not been for the honesty of the men at the head of some of these organizations primarily in interest, there would have been great strikes inaugurated at the instance of the agents of foreign governments.

"All my life, I have tried, and will continue to try, to secure the very best possible conditions of wages and hours for the workers of our country. If these cannot be accomplished without strikes, I have no hesitancy in encouraging strikes for their attainment, but such strikes will have to be undertaken for these specific, direct purposes and not for any ulterior purposes or an improper purpose."

Secretary Lansing has authorized the announcement that the State Department has made no investigation of the "World's" charges.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

**THE HYMN OF LABOR.**

God said: "I am tired of kings!

I suffer them no more;

Up to my ear the morning brings

The outrage of the poor.

"Think ye I have made this ball

A field of havoc and war,

Where tyrants great and tyrants small

Might harry the weak and poor?

"My angel—his name is Freedom—

Choose him to be your king;

He shall cut pathways east and west,

And fend you with his wing.

"I will divide my goods,

Call in the wretch and slave;

None shall rule but the humble,

And none but toil shall have.

"I will have never a noble,

No lineage counted great;

Fishers and choppers and plowmen

Shall constitute a State.

"And ye shall succor men—

"Tis nobleness to serve—

Help them who cannot help again;

Beware from right to swerve.

"I break your bonds and masterships,

And I unchain the slave;

Free be his heart and hand henceforth

As wind and wandering wave.

"I cause from every creature

His proper good to flow;

As much as he is and doeth

So much he shall bestow.

"But laying hands on another

To coin his labor and sweat,

He goes in pawn to his victim

For eternal years of debt.

"Today unbind the captive,

So only are ye unbound;

Lift up a people from the dust,

Trump of their rescue, sound!

"Pay ransom to the owner,

And fill the bag to the brim.

Who is the owner? The slave is owner,

And ever was. Pay him.

"My will fulfilled shall be;

For in daylight or in dark

My thunderbolt has eyes to see

His way home to the mark."

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

"The Culinary Craft," now published by the Local Joint Executive Board of the Bartenders' and Culinary Unions of San Francisco, has also acquired "The Culinary Worker," owned by James Karsten, who becomes the advertising and circulation manager of "The Culinary Craft." The magazine will continue as a monthly, and its policy will be to promote trade union interests and to oppose prohibition and sumptuary legislation. Address all communications to J. Weinberger, managing editor, 14 Seventh street. Single issues, 10 cents; bundle subscriptions, 5 cents a copy.

DAN P. REGAN,  
Sec. Local Joint Ex. Board.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 13, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Murphy.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—From Riggers and Stevedores for R. M. Doyle, vice T. F. Bryant. From Waitresses for Maud Edwards, Gussie Neubert, vice Minnie Andrews and Irene Hosier. From Machinists' Auxiliary for William Pitt, vice Wm. Becker. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Brewery Workmen No. 7, Beer Bottlers, Electrical Workers No. 151 and Cigar Makers' Unions, enclosing donations to Schmidt-Caplan and Richmond "Daily News" funds. From American Federation of Labor, relative to resolutions dealing with protection of American citizens. From Senator Works and Congressmen Elston, Raker and Kent, relative to same matter.

Referred to Label Section—From Union Label Trades Department, relative to union label collar company.

Resolutions were submitted by Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 dealing with the arrest of Brother James Curran, organizer for the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, in Honolulu. Moved that resolutions be referred to Executive Committee; amended, that request contained in resolutions be complied with; amendment to amendment, that subject-matter be referred to the Secretary with full power to act. Amendment to amendment carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Pile Drivers, donated \$100 to the Schmidt and Caplan fund.

**Label Section**—Requested a further demand for the union label.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of application from Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the firm of S. J. Dickson, committee recommends that matter be referred to International unions for adjustment. On the application from Janitors' Union for a boycott on Cotillion Hall, committee referred matter to Secretary to take up with Janitors' Union. Report of committee concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee recommended that resolutions submitted by the Pacific District of the International Longshoremen's Association, relative to dissatisfaction against grand jury system in certain celebrated labor cases, be filed for future reference and consideration, and that the International Association be communicated, by letter from the Council's secretary, of our sympathetic attitude with them in references to special cases mentioned. Moved to concur in the report. Amendment, to re-refer to committee and that the representatives of Riggers and Stevedores be invited to attend meeting Thursday evening; carried.

**Labor Day Committee**—Minutes of Labor Day Committee in conjunction with letter from the P. P. I. E. enclosing program for Labor Day exercises were read and filed.

**Nominations**—Brothers Daniel Murphy and Daniel P. Haggerty being the only nominees for delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention, it was moved that nominations be closed; carried. Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Brothers Murphy and Haggerty to represent this Council at the State Federation of Labor convention. Chair declared Brothers Murphy and Haggerty duly elected delegates. Moved that \$75 be allowed each delegate; carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably upon all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—Bookbinders, \$12; Stereotypers No. 29, \$16; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Federal Employees, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Laundry Drivers, \$16; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Milkers, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Bakers, \$32; Chauffeurs, \$12; Leather Workers, \$4; Auto Bus Operators, application fee, \$5; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Label Section, \$9; Schmidt and Caplan Fund, \$130; Richmond "Daily News" Fund, \$32.50. Total receipts, \$396.50.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Label Section, 9. Total expenses, \$130.

Council adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Sec'y.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

### INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ORDERS.

For several months committees have been meeting in San Francisco and Los Angeles to prepare tentative general safety orders for California's industries.

The California Employers' Federation selected three San Franciscans: Grant Fee, president Building Trades Employers' Association; H. J. Ralston, president Ralston Iron Works, and F. H. Abbott, president Franklin Printing Trades Association. The California State Federation of Labor delegated President D. P. Haggerty, Secretary Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg and Kenneth McLeod of Carpenters' Union No. 483 of San Francisco. Walter A. Chown represented the Casualty Underwriters' Association. John R. Brownell, superintendent of safety, was the eighth member of the committee. Mr. Abbott was elected chairman and Mr. Brownell secretary.

In Los Angeles the Merchants' and Manufacturer's Association selected W. T. Bishop Jr. of Bishop & Co.; Reese Llewellyn of the Llewellyn Iron Works, and John Griffin of the Pacific Coast Planing Mill Co. The Central Labor Council named C. F. Grow, J. W. Buzzell and L. W. Butler. The Casualty Underwriters' Association delegated H. D. Vandever, and H. L. Boyd represented the Industrial Accident Commission. Mr. Griffin was elected chairman, Mr. Butler vice-chairman, and Mr. Boyd secretary.

The tentative general safety orders prepared by these two committees will be considered at two public hearings. The first will be held on Wednesday, August 25th, at 10 a. m. in room 406, Underwood building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. The second will be held on Friday, September 3d, at 10 a. m., in room 405, Union League building, Second and Hill streets, Los Angeles. All interested are invited to attend.

The committees decided to consider those problems of safeguarding that are applicable to all industries. Gears, belts, pulleys, clutches, transmission shafting, sprockets, flywheels, grinding wheels, etc., are to be properly guarded where exposed to contact, and there will be requirements as to size, speed and location. All projecting set screws are to be removed, counter sunk or guarded. Provisions are included for making ladders more stable, and for providing hand railings on stairways, runways and elevated platforms. Floor openings are to be guarded, and passages and gangways kept clear and in good repair to prevent stumbling and falling.

Copies of the tentative general safety orders will be furnished on request from the offices of the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco, or Second and Hill streets, Los Angeles.

Give the children the best, and you will not have to worry about evil tendencies.—Florence Holbrook.



### HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING. LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating: Labor Temple, Teamsters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Master Plumbers. Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St. 512 So. Broadway San Francisco Los Angeles. 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

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IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

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## CAN'T BUST'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS

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**WORKERS PAY FOR WAR.**

The bitter cost of the war to the British workman and his fellows in other belligerent countries must not be overlooked, observes a woman writer in "The Survey" (New York.) Everywhere we turn in the vast area of the conflict we have a vision of "labor bearing on its bended back an enormous fighting machine." Yet she is chiefly concerned with the state of things in England, where she recalls that when war was declared the number of trade union members unemployed in the United Kingdom leaped within thirty days from 2.8 per cent to 7.1 per cent. But before the war was two months old "not only had the appeal to patriotism drained the residue of unemployed workingmen, but it had made inroads on every kind of labor—skilled and unskilled." Casual workers, the elderly, and women and boys were drawn to the war-industry to toil long hours, day and night. The dismaying result is, however, that within half a year's time the problem facing English working people "switched from that of unemployment to that of overemployment, which, without the safeguards of factory acts and union rules, is breaking the workers under its strain and jeopardizing wages by the introduction of cheap boy and woman labor." The writer in speaking of the new fields of work for the 65,700 women registered for war-service by the end of May, 1915, mentions girl telegraph messengers, newsstand girls, and women railway porters, cleaners, booking agents and ticket collectors. Women drive motor vans in London, delivery wagons for department stores and run their elevators. In Glasgow upward of 400 women are employed as tramway conductors. Our informant emphasizes the fact that the Glasgow Tramways Committee engaged the women for the period of the war "on the same conditions as men, namely, a 51-hour week and a minimum wage of 27 shillings a week (\$6.48)." This fair treatment is exceptional, we are told, for many companies are taking women to replace men, and pay them a much smaller wage. More formidable than underpaid female labor as a competitor of male labor, however, is child labor, says this writer, who adds:

"The exploitation of children for war service has so far occurred in rural districts where children have been drafted to take the places of 150,000 farm laborers who have joined the colors. In ordinary years, under the Robson Act, a child of 12 may be released from school for agricultural work provided certain class attainment and attendance have been observed and the educational authorities are satisfied as to the suitability and beneficial character of the work.

"In five months ending January 31, 1914, 100 boys and 34 girls obtained this privilege in England and Wales. During the same period this year, 1388 boys and 25 girls left school for agricultural employment 'owing to circumstances connected with the war.' This was made possible through the relaxation of the school attendance laws by local education authorities. \* \* \*

"It is the impression of those opposed to the loosening of the education acts that the farmers are suffering more from a scarcity of cheap labor than a scarcity of labor."

Another fact brought out by our informant is that despite charges of the class selfishness of the British workmen for striking in war time, the record of the Board of Trade "Labor Gazette" shows there were "only 212 industrial disputes, affecting 59,237 people, between January 1st and April 30, 1915, as compared with 357, affecting 273,114 people, for the same period of 1914." What is more, the point of dispute in practically all cases was the demand for increased wages to meet the higher cost of living and not the demand for shorter hours. On the subject of the higher cost of living, it may be noted parenthetically that the London "Daily Mail" is publishing a series of "amazing disclosures of the manner in

which the working classes are living in 'a fool's paradise' of luxury at present owing to the illusory prosperity produced by war conditions." The workers are willing and patriotic enough to work overtime, continues the "Survey" writer, yet when the output of munitions and equipment remains inadequate the workers incur the largest share of the blame.

As the necessity of war has interfered with the guard provided by trade unions for the worker, so also has it modified the factory acts. Thus, the writer explains, "permission has been granted by the Home Office to work women over 16 years of age overtime and at night work on practically all Government contracts."

A report issued as long ago as February states that 55.2 per cent of female leather workers were working overtime; 39.2 per cent of women in the engineering industry; 21.9 per cent of women employed in woolen and worsted goods, while the women in Yorkshire khaki factories are said to work from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. We hear of a girl 18 years old who worked for 30 hours—that is, from 6 a. m. on Friday till 12 m. on Saturday.

**HILLYER BARRED.**

The Supreme Court of Colorado issued a writ of prohibition, Tuesday, barring Judge Granby Hillyer from presiding at future trials resulting from disorders in the recent strike of coal miners.

The writ was granted on application of Horace N. Hawkins and associate counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, who alleged that Hillyer was a former attorney for coal mining companies, and therefore prejudiced against former strikers.

The motion to bar Judge Hillyer from presiding in future trials growing out of the recent strike of Colorado coal miners was filed in the State Supreme Court on June 28th. The motion specifically applied to the murder cases against John Burke, Charles Haines and K. Uyado, growing out of the fighting around Walsenburg in the spring of 1914.

The avowed purpose of the defendants' attorneys, however, was to raise issues on which they hoped to prevent Hillyer presiding at any future strike cases.

In the motion it was charged that the mine owners employed a force of attorneys and detectives to secure convictions of strikers, and that Granby Hillyer before his appointment as judge belonged to this force. The motion was argued in the Supreme Court July 12th.

Judge Hillyer was appointed by Governor George A. Carlson after the Legislature at its session last winter enacted a statute authorizing an additional judge in the Third Judicial District, which includes Trinidad and Walsenburg. He presided at the trial of John R. Lawson in which the labor leader was convicted of first degree murder.

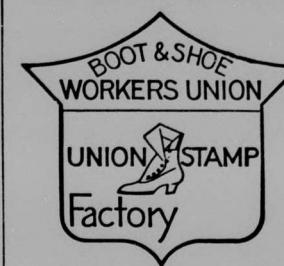
Chief Justice W. H. Gabbert and Justice James E. Garrigues dissented from the opinion, which was delivered by Justice S. H. White. Judge Hillyer was represented in the action by Attorney-General Fred Farrar and Norton Montgomery and Frank C. West, his assistants.

The State Supreme Court granted a supersedeas, Tuesday, in the case of John R. Lawson, labor leader, convicted on a charge of murder growing out of the Colorado coal miners' strike, and under sentence of life imprisonment. The action allows the Lawson appeal to come before the court on its merits.

The court reserved its decision on the request of Lawson's counsel that he be released from jail on bond until after briefs are filed, in September.

A sentence should read as if its author, had he held a plow instead of a pen, could have drawn a furrow deep and straight to the end.—Thoreau.

We come to understand truth just in proportion as we are true to truth.—Samuel M. Jones.

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JUNE 30th, 1915:

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Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

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For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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August, 1915

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

•Linotype Machines.	410 Fourteenth
•Intertype Machines.	1672 Haight
†Monotype Machines.	166 Valencia
‡Simplex Machines.	1122-1124 Mission
(34) Art Printery.	120 Church
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	515 Howard
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	140 Second
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	718 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	346 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	880 Mission
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	739 Market
(196) Borgel & Downie.	942 Market
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.	340 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.	708 Montgomery
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	1246 Castro
(220) Calendar Press.	3358 Twenty-second
(176) *California Press.	516 Mission
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(87) Chase & Rae.	568 Clay
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.	120 Kearny
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.	897 Valencia
(18) Eagle Printing Company.	440 Sansome
(46) Eastman & Co.	777 Mission
(54) Elite Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	268 Market
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	2257 Mission
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	42 Second
(75) Gille Co.	1757 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	542 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.	545 Valencia
(190) Griffith, E. B.	3 Hardie Place
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	311 Battery
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.	20 Silver
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.	261 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	47-49 Jessie
(20) Hancock Bros.	258 Natoma
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	641 Stevenson
(60) *Hinton, W. M.	2040 Polk
(216) Hughes Press.	534 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.	1203 Fillmore
(227) Lasky, I.	1540 California
(108) Levison Printing Co.	2305 Mariposa
(45) Liss, H. C.	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullan & Co., George.	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	1122-1124 Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.	69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(181) Malloy, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(182) Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave.
(183) Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

## GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P. 1114 Mission

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co. S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co. 440 Sansome

## MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin. 767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The. New Montg'my & Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle. Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News. 340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The. 643 Stevenson  
(149) North Beach Record. 453 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

## RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. 573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver. 311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

## STEREOTYERS AND ELECTROTYPEERS.

(210) Martin, W. W. 317 Front

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

## Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co. 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co. 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co. 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Joseph Reuben, well known to newspaper printers in this city, and a brother of Abe and Louis Reuben, died in New York on Thursday, August 12th, after a short illness. He formerly worked on the morning "Call" here.

Delegates and visitors who attended the Los Angeles convention are now returning to San Francisco in large numbers to take in the Exposition. President Tracy, Con Schmidt, Jesse Newmann and George E. Mitchell will arrive on the steamer Congress on Saturday.

Charles F. Wolters of the Brunt chapel returned from the Los Angeles convention on Monday last.

Thomas Crowley of Cincinnati is taking in the sights at the Exposition and will remain to make a thorough inspection of the big show.

K. S. Reist and family, accompanied by John Mitchell, Jack Neblett and George Gorvan, returned Saturday from a very enjoyable vacation in Mendocino County. They report an abundance of game, had all the fish and venison they could digest, and are enthusiastic boosters for the primitive life, especially in the virgin country where they camped, on the headwaters of Eel river. The trip was made by automobile, and while the roads were rough they experienced no mishap of any note.

Leigh Holman, the genial operator of the California press, has made his bow from the driver's seat of a brand new Dodge. Leigh says he spent a strenuous day piloting his nobby craft through the streets of the bay cities, and mustered up courage to take his family along. In the language of the illustrious "Teddy," he says he'll "run it or bust it," and soon hopes to become as expert as he is at the keyboard of the linotype.

Miss Bethel Stripling, of the "Juniors," in company with a lady friend, is absent on a ten days' "hiking" tour. They took their camping outfit, and plan to visit the Big Basin and other places of interest in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Miss Stripling is a member of the California Alpine Club, and is an enthusiastic devotee of out-door sport. If they do not get "cold feet" they expected to cover twenty-five miles a day on their present trip.

E. H. Fonticella returned recently from a very enjoyable month's vacation at St. Helena. Harry says he did not get any game, but looks greatly benefited by his outing, and passed the time exploring the beauties of the upper Napa valley.

## DEATH AND OLD AGE

May be faced bravely by the man who has provided for his family and himself. One policy covers both contingencies. Matures at any age you choose. Lump sum or monthly income. No further payments in case of total disability from accident or disease. Lowest in cost and most liberal. Cash or loan values definite—no estimates. Write or phone today. G. H. DAVIE, 1122 Mission St. Telephone Park 6380. Life, Accident, Fire, Auto.

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First in Quality

First in Style

## STORES

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2640 Mission

805 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.

Cutters—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 502 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooke No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Copers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Housersmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 2d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Bldg.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frederick Waterman of the printers, Edward F. Reilly, Joseph Bemist and Albert Baer of the bartenders, Louis Creggino of the scavengers.

J. J. Keppler, a vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, just before leaving New York for Washington to attend a meeting of the general executive board of the association, said he would advocate an immediate strike in all factories manufacturing arms and ammunition where the employees have not been granted the eight-hour day. Keppler said he was forced to take that stand because of the "open hostility of the National Metal Trades' Association to the union." He denied the charge that foreign influences are being brought to bear in many of the machinists' strikes. He said that such charge was made by enemies of labor to discredit the Machinists' Union.

Sixty candidates were initiated at the weekly meeting of the Steam Laundry Workers' Union, and a donation of \$10 was made to the Schmidt-Caplan defense fund.

The Barbers' Union reports a greatly increased membership and the unionizing of many downtown shops as the result of its organizing campaign. The union donated \$25 to the Schmidt-Caplan defense fund and \$5 to the Richmond Labor Council, at its last meeting.

A donation of \$10 has been made to the Schmidt-Caplan defense fund by the Bartenders' Union. Jack Martin has been appointed temporary business agent during the absence of Al Condrotte, who is seriously ill. During the week the union paid \$50 in sick benefits.

Miss Maude Younger and Andrew J. Gallagher will be speakers at a membership mass meeting, under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, at the Y. W. C. A. auditorium at the Exposition at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Andrew Furuseth addressed the Home Rule in Taxation League on Wednesday afternoon on the "Seaman's Act." Walter Macarthur presided, and a large number of union men were present.

Remember the Labor Council has Labor Day tickets to the Exposition for sale, and members should secure them in advance.

Carpenters' Union No. 1082, at a special meeting on August 31st, will vote on the advisability of adopting a six-hour workday as a means of relieving unemployment in San Francisco.

Golden West Lodge of Machinists' Apprentices has elected William Pitt as a delegate to the Labor Council to succeed William Becker.

## A STIRRING APPEAL.

Under the caption "Be a Unionist, Body and Soul," the "Labor Call" of Melbourne, Aus., says: "If you don't want to be trodden on, join the union. Do you want to be well fed, well housed, well clothed and well read? Join the union! Do you want to help your mates along? Join the union! The monopolistic press and the monopolist may tell you that such desires are vicious, but, instead it is need of things necessary and good that make men vicious. Where wages are highest, there will be found the most prosperous nation and the most contented people. There will be education be the most generally diffused. There will be morality be purest; there will be patriotism be the most profound. Help to make your country prosperous; help to liberate mankind. Join the union! Swear by the union! Work for the union!"

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor.

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**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
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Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe  
Store

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

James T. Bailey, secretary of Machinists' Union No. 68, has been elected as a delegate to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in Santa Rosa, opening October 4th.

Carpenter's Union No. 22 will hold a special meeting September 3d to vote on the proposed six-hour workday and three-hour Saturday from November 1st to March 31st, to relieve unemployment.

The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has purchased 400 tickets for the Labor Day celebration and will present one to each of its members.

The Barbers' Union is conducting a successful organizing campaign, having unionized three of the largest shops in this city during the past week.

The Bartenders' Union paid \$45 in sick benefits at its last meeting, and received a report of the death of two members, Joe Bemist and Albert Baer.

Coopers' Union No. 65 has elected the following delegates to the Coopers' International convention, to be held in San Francisco, September 20th: R. F. Gough, S. J. Cook, Joseph Cresse, L. T. Beban, S. A. Hollis. The following delegates were appointed a convention committee, with instructions to prepare for the reception and entertainment of visitors, their relatives and friends: S. A. Hollis, S. J. Cook, W. S. Randolph, William Prignitz, L. P. Beban, S. Tousaint, P. Hirschier, Samuel Johnson, Robert Gough, Joseph Cresse.

R. Rooney, delegate to the international convention of Stationary Firemen, returned from Cincinnati and addressed Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86 at its last meeting. The union decided not to amalgamate with Steam and Operating Engineers' Union No. 64.

The United Glass Workers' Union, at a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, August 25th, will decide whether to accept or reject the proposition of establishing the five-day week, which will provide work for some of the idle

men and reduce the number of out-of-work members, who must be provided for by the union.

Machinists Lodge No. 68 has recommended to its Auxiliary, composed of apprentices, to avail themselves of the offer made by the University of California to take a university extension course in practical mechanics. The matter was called to the attention of the Machinists' Lodge by Professor Bliss of the university extension department, promising to have the lectures delivered at the headquarters of the lodge, provided there shall be a class of 15 members enrolled.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stable Employees will hold their annual convention in San Francisco the first week of October. Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of delegates and their friends are nearing completion.

James Curran, general organizer for the International Association of Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, a former delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and business agent of Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, is under arrest in Honolulu, to which city he was recently sent by his international union to engage in organizing work. A cablegram to the local union simply states that Curran is under arrest, charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

With accident prevention as their aim, committees composed of prominent employers' organizations and of central labor bodies for several months have been meeting in San Francisco and Los Angeles to prepare tentative general safety orders for California industries. The work of the committees has been very carefully conducted and unless good reasons are submitted at the public hearings, to be held shortly, the proposed orders will subsequently be made permanent by the Industrial Accident Commission. The tentative general safety orders prepared by these committees will be considered at two public hearings. The first will be held Wednesday, August 25th, at 10 a. m. in room 406, Underwood building, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

## ROOSEVELT AND RACE SUICIDE.

(The American Economic League.)

Theodore Roosevelt advises a mother of seven children to keep on bearing them, even though her husband has lost his position and her home is threatened with foreclosure. "Hard luck does not lessen our duty to society" reasons the Colonel. But how about society's duty to this woman and her husband? Society maintains conditions which make it inevitable that some willing workers are debarred from opportunities to support their families. Has society, under such circumstances, a right to insist on performance of a duty to itself? There will cease to be trouble with performance by individuals of their duty to society as soon as society does its duty to individuals.

Every time the subject of race suicide is presented to Theodore Roosevelt, he misses a chance to prove himself a real statesman. He ignores two very obvious facts. One is that to some parents children are a luxury beyond their means. Another is that unjust laws are responsible for this. There is as much statesmanship in Roosevelt's preaching against race suicide as in Pharaoh's unreasonable order about gathering of straw for his brick makers.

There would be neither need nor occasion to preach against race suicide could every person be assured of the opportunity at all times to earn and retain enough to support himself and whatever family he may have. There is no reason why every person should not have such assurance in a country supplied with sufficient natural resources to support the population of the world. And if Roosevelt were more of a statesman, he would see, and make clear to others that it is in the withholding of natural resources from use that the responsibility lies for the prevalence of race suicide. Instead of urging upon poverty-stricken parents the alleged duty of rearing large families, he should be urging on voters the duty of removing the legal obstacles which deny willing workers access to the jobs that nature has provided for all workers.

## HOP PICKERS.

Word comes from the Immigration and Housing Commission that the supply of hop pickers in and around Wheatland is greatly in excess of the demand, and warns persons looking for such work to stay away from that vicinity.

Though the picking season has not yet opened there are large numbers already on the ground.

You cannot push anyone up a ladder unless he is willing to climb a little himself.—Andrew Carnegie.

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those who are Fair**

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